Two DOLLARS AND A HALF]

frue to his charge-he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News trans all nations, tumb'eing at his back.

[PER ANNI M. SPECIE, IN ADVANCE

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L'ACALINA MAN WOO

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13, 1826.

SPEECH OF MR. ROWAN

ON THE JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

CONTINUED. Sir, while the Judges came down from the King, the people of England were afflicted, oppressed, a gunized; when they ascended from the people, and were rendered, polittically as well as mocally, responsible to them, they became trangul and happy Ine Federal Judges come down upon the people of the States, from the Federal trovernment, as did the Judges from the King apout he people of England; with this difference, that there was a moral responsibility there: here there can be none. There Indictal obliquity was visited upon single iodividuals, and mostly upon those who had been so untortuhate as to incur the displeasure of the throne; upon individuals who, respired by the love of liberty, dared to oppose the extension of the royal prerogative. The pecuniary exactions made by the Judges, in the indulgence of avaricious impulses were comparatively of little importance. The prople were saved from frequent and extensive visitations of that sort; by the moral restraint of which I bave just spoken; by the moral responsibility of the Judges But here, the Judges may visit States; may visit the whole people of a state, in their corporate character, in obedience to what they may choose to consider their official duty; and thereby swell the power of the Gevernment, whose organs they are. They may neutralize, or even paralyze the power of the States, without being conscious of intending to radict an injury upon them. Influenced by that love of power, which is natural to man, when invested with it, and habitnated to exercise it, they may diminish the happiness and endanger the liberty millions of freemen; and if, without intending to do more than to display the splendors o judicial intelleet; it, when they are only endeavoring to excite public admiration, by the exercise of their powers of construction, they may inflict injuries so vital upon the States: What may not Judges, wholly

people, when they shall design to do so? Mr. President: The present menubents are above all suspicious obliquity of motive has never been ascilled to any of the n; their successors may not possess, or deserve, purhe confidence to the same extent. But, let it be remembered, that the Judges against whom injurious imputations were tion of Roman liberty its end. Crassus and dropnot made, even when the fervor of party politics was | ped by the way -his wealth was used and he wa at its highest sustained and enforced the alwa and sedition laws. American entizens were fined heav- is composed of more durable materials. It is a corily, and imprisoned too, under the sedition law: | porate agent, which wields & controls all the mone, such was the proneness of those Judges to swell the power of the Government whose functionaries they were. Although the liberty of speech, and of the guinents need he used to prove to this Senate, that press, were guaranteed by the Constitution to all the power which controls the money of a country the citizens of the States; yet they fined and unpris- controls the people of that country. I wish not t and several of our citizens for exercising that lib. | be ansunderstood here; I say that when the Govern erty That law, which struck at the very root of tiberty, was gravely decided to be constitutional by the Judges of the Federal Government, while laws, | agencies of the people of that country, it sorrenders enacted by the States, in relation to the soil within their limits; laws, enacted to give repose to occupancy, by hanting the period within worchesur s should be brought for the protection of the houest occupants, have as gravely been decided by them to be uneanstitutional and void. But what power is it, which any of the States has exercised, which tended at all to assert its sovereignty, and vindicate | the rights, real or personal, of its citizens, which those Judges have not either disparaged or vacated

irresponsible as they are, not do towards the de-

gradation of the States, and the vassalage of the

And, Mr. President, what law of Congress has been enacted which tended in treuch upon the rights of the States, or of the citizens of the States, which that Court has not affirmed to be constitutional and valid! The Congress, in an end hour; chacted a law, creating a Bank, with a capital of \$35,000,000, with power to plant offices of Discount or Deposit in any, and all of the States, without their consent. The power to enact this law was not given to Congress in the Constitution-I | al Government. The people of the States will be have, I trisi, shewn, that the powers of the General Government exist in grant; that they are, and effectivally, by this supplement to the Constitution must necessarily be, express, and caumit be implied as they could have been by that instrument in its ed; that the people of a State, or Nation, only, original formation, if such had been the arowed in through the agency of their functionaries, create a teot of its framers. This Bank may, and who can Corporation, but that the Corporation when creat- doubt infit will, exert its inducate in the state eleced, must be content with the powers granted; that tious, aye, and in those of the General Government its powers, necessarily, consist in grant, and that it 100. cannot create another. Corporation - and that ton, the Chief Magistracy will look to it only for their

by their decisi wes!

with power not conceded to itself. I need not here repeat the reasons; I need not entitled to vote, more or less noits power; it is me state that the Constitution, itself, negatives, ex- dualely or immediately, the recultur of them all pressly, the exercise of any power by the Federal | The People have its money, are indebted to it for Covernment not therein granted; that all the pow- the whole amount in circulation, and we all know States; consisted in the will of the people, and they | tenants. Sir, we have seen the laws of a sovereign belonged to the Stales. Yet the Judges of the State arranged in the Supreme Court by that in construction, which is usually exerted to vacate a State law, employed to sustain this. It was in vara tribunal whose nod gave rule to sovereign States, to arge that this Bank could not be authorized by And what followed! Did that august tribunal de the General Government to do, what that Govern ment itself could not do: namely, to become a land holder, a land speculator, within the states; to become a bindlord to an enormous-in effect, to an unlimited-extent. The General Government could not, itself, by any means whatever, own, even with the consent of the States, more land in any of their then should be necessary for the erection of forts, mag azines, dack yords, &c.; and yet the Judges of that Court determined, that the Congress could, lawfully, ereate a Corporation, and invest it with power to held lands in any of the States, not only for its immediate accommudation, in the transaction of its business, but to become the mortgagee of lands, to any extent, and to receive them in payment of debis. The Judges of that Courl, also, as gravely determined that the same Bank, which might lawfully thrust itself into any and every one of the states, and become a freeholder and laudlord in each of them, in ablition to its other privileges, should have the special privilege of streing, and being sned, at the Courts of the United States.

LEXINGTON, (%Y.) FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13, 1826.

So that you see, Mr. President, what are the not only the State Government, but the General mystic ladder of constitution, to the clouds, after constraing powers of these Judges; they first con-RMS.
specie, 2 50
do 1 50

RMS.

structus Pairs, with all its endithous powers, then is the more to be dreaded, because its operation is still than it in scomprehended and regarded, by the thou that it is comprehended and regarded, by the thou that it is comprehended and regarded, by the thou that it is comprehended and regarded, by the thou sands who compose the States, as the rule of their not only the people but their functionaries. It conduct, and of their property. That have the states is the more to be dreaded, because its operation and reduced to practice in the States; species in the states in the s shall sue, or by whom it may be sued, from the extremest parts of the State, into the Federal Court.

Nor is it unworthy of observation, that, in constitution is it unworthy of observation, that, in constitution is it unworthy of observation. of our Governments, the citizens, and their proper ty, belong, exclusively, to the States. That their present and pressing. The rayages of the Bank & require, according to the purport of the first of my conduct and their tenures are, of course, subjects of exclusive State Legislation: that the object of the erection of the Federal Government was the regulation of the exterior concerns, and foreign relations, of the Sta es; that it was to regulate the intereommunion of the States with foreign nations, and with each other; that it was not to act upon the citizens individually, except in special and specified cases. Judicial construction innet be employed and whether employed by the Judges, in the derivation of power to themselves, or in its application to others, has achieved wonders. It is a new and mighty agent-boundless in its strength, indefinable in its structure, and terrible in its operations It has the faculty of enveloping certainty in doubt and, eventually, substituting judicial discretion for

What may not be apprehended from the exercise of this discretion in times which are to come? The Judges, as has been shown, represent a mere Corporation-the Federal Government; they are created by it; placed above the control of the will of the In a state of discoursection with them; inaccessible to the charities and sympathms of socia life; subject, in the exercise of their powers, to the restraiots, ostensibly, of the law and the Constitution; but, really, to those of their own will only The Bank of the United States, the creature of the perverted corporate powers of the Federal Govern ment, the protegge of the Judges-possessing a intrinsic power beyond even that of the Judges, and more irresponsible, if possible than they are. What, I ask, may not be apprehended by the people of the States, from a coalescene, unconsciously f you please, of their kindred, irresponsible, and inpendous powers! Arurice and ambition are two of the strongest passions in our nature. The one aims at wealth, the other at dominion | Chice is power-so is wealth; snecess places the votaries of each above the reach of the social sympotimes of the mass of mankind, but does not extinguish the social bias of their nature. It places both above the viciss. tudes and cross purposes of common life, gives lessure to both, and invites them, by all the pairs in common between them, to a state of concert and itercommunion. The coalition between Casar, Pompey and Crassus, was of this character; the blood of Phaisalia marked its progress, the prostra no longer useful; but the Bank of the Linted States ment of any country surrenders to a Corporatio the control of the money which is employed in the not only people, but eventually, the Government of the people, to that Corporation. This Bank, sir, was created, and has been, thus far, checrished and isustained by the General Government and its jud cial organs, ostensibly as a convenient collector of the public reverue, but really, it is to be teared, a the medium through which the General Govern ment hight act, with all the force of money, apon the people of the States, alienate them from the Local Governments, and connect them with the General thevernment-not as the agents whose win should administer the Government, but as subjects

whose will should be controlled by it. This Bank Charter, Mr. President, I consider a a suppliment to the constitution of the U. States by which the Government of the Union is essent a ly and radically changed; the federative couracter of the Government iso literated by it; its exterior tederative complexion is as yet retained. But it is no longer a Federal Government; it is a Nation brought within the control of the government as The time may come when the asptricits to elevation. It has, it cannot but have, all who are er not granted, remained with the recople and the how to estimate the independence of debtors and Federal Court decide that this law was Constien- stitution; we have beard the counsel, which it had tional and valid. Here we have all the power of coupleyed to degrade the State, address that t'ourt as the most august tribunal beneath the son; as a lare the State laws, which the Bank had thus arraigned unconstitutional! No, str; that task is reserved and will, no doubt, be purformed hereafter But, it authorized the Judges on their circuits in mact a surtable system of execution rules-not laws Ar President-rules of Court. The Congress had ot enacted a system of execution laws; the system the State did not suit the taste or convenience of esold for less than three fourths of its value; it dad t permit his body to be imprisoned. This did not ut the Bank, but it was suited by the Judges. Exention rules was enacted by the Judge, subjecting e lands of the debtor to sale, for wlatever they | President, that, by multiplying the Judges to the uight bring, without valuation, and sufficeting his mumber of tea, and requiring seven of them to dy to imprisonment. And so the matter stands

ower which it creates, with those already possess respective Circuits, will become hetter acquainted life the General Government. I should have no with the matter of fact shape of homan life. They estation to say that it would eventually control will perceive that it is not necessary to climb the

It, then, too framers of the Constitution dollnot in- 1 have detained you, Mr. President, thus long sert that power legibly, it was not in it; for it is plas, in attempting to point but the cycle, which it is the losophically as well as legally, time, that, concer- of ject of the first section of the amendment in ning that which does not appear, and does not expect of the first section of the amendment in hing that which does not appear, and does not expect of the first section of the amendment in hing that which does not appear, and does not expect of the first section of the amendment in ist, the reason is the same, and applies, most em invite the money changers into the ten ple of liberty; phatically, to the Constitution. If I am told that a but to act in relation to it, as the divine founder of Bank of great capital exists in England, and that our boly religion did in relation to another temple the exils which I have attempted to pour ray have and its money changers; to this over their tables, not resulted from it there, I reply, first, that the and east them out. The tempte of liberty is an in-Bank, there, was not created by the Judges, that | fit place for the votaries of averice and mordinate the creation of that institution was untone among ambition. Leannot agree that they shall hold their the many enormities which characterized the pudi- told mgies, or perform their sordid rites, in that cary of that country, in the early period of its his temple. tory. It was created by the tegitimate powers, and is in accordance with the nature and principle of the Government. The primiple of that Government is honor, the Bank is but a part of an barno. mone yetem, adapted to the nature and principle the Government, and is obecked and Salanced very AS just reserved from Philadelphia a splendid

y other parts of the same system. In that Government the laws of primogenituce and entail are so many forcesses from which agru ulture, and every thing essentialty and intimately connected with it, are defended against Bank inneuer; the Bank there subjects to the control of the Government the merchants and manufactures. tile the people, including Lords and Commons, through the representative principle, which is kes deen real in the rate Compatite come Towers are Monarch and his Brok. There gram powers are: uppsed, and if emperous force of eachinentralized withe other; and the people remain this athed by err violence. They sit by, not only doing well. at they educe sould good from the surrounding evi's. The laws of entail and primogeniture, while they give ease and elevation to one member of a comits, and place him personally, on a leight which the Pouk cannot reach, enables him to protect all be other members of the family from its injurious influence, while they are it rown into a state of onscious dependence upon their own intellectual the Republican spirit and hal it, which gives to that copai Church Government all of efficient freedom and energy

Hat, with as Mr. President, the case is happily different; our State Governments are Republican in their nature-their principle is virtue. The General Government was intended to be and is of the same character, with the exception of the Ju-

Virtue as the principle of a Republic, means a ove by the citizens of their country and of the laws. With us, cutails and primogeniture were abolished; the distributive principle was incorporated in our statutes of descents; and every man was placed a the basis of equality of rights; free scope was wen to his acceltics, intellected and of ysical; competition was left free to whet ardor in the career of adustry. The Governments I mean the State Gavernments, while they formished the Lighest in centives to industry, by the protection which they It make it indispensably necessary to proceed with the gave to its ac devements, seemed its volaries in the cojoyment of its frints, and secured them from the and induspress of accurouslated nealth, by the ato-'it on of the laws of priniogeniture and entails

But, Mr. President, to what porpose were all these regulations in favour of equal rights, and the dis tricult in of wealth; and these precautious against the directed effects of its perpetual accumulation in the hands of a 'ew! To whit purp se was the ar my reduced to 6,000 men in time of poace You tell me that all this was to render more secure the enjoyment of liberty by the citizens; but how idte this parade of cantion, it, as the fact las tirened out to be, it is in the power of three warmed nen, the Judges, a majority of a quorum of the ustines of the Supreme Court, to create and lorate in each State, a corporate aristocracy of evershadowing wealth; our which, noweakened by any rival, most, from the nature of its power, and the nature of man, control the will of the citizens of each State in which it is placed. It is uscress to tell me that Congress coacted the law establishing the Bank: or I reply, that the People or the State denied the power of Congress to do so. The Andg es affirmed the power of Congress; overriled the voice and will of the People of the States, and gave its protection to the institution. But, sir, I am, I fear, wearying you and the Senate with this Bank Sir, I have only to urge, as an apology, that i bave been, from the establishment of that mistitotion, deeply impressed that, in its creation, the axe was laid to the root of the tree of liberty; that (the Bank, il rough the instrumentality of the power of construction, assumed by the Judges in its ie Bank. It did not permit the debtor's land to lavour, must prostrate the States; and that, with the fall of the States, the liberty of the People must fall. I would willingly avert, and, if I confe not avert, I would delay, as long as possible, that disastions event. I do entertain the hope, concur before they can vacate a State law, this fatal propeness, in the Judges, to construe the State Sir. if this Bank Charter were not considered as out of their rights, may, at least, to some extent a supplement to the Constitution, incorporating the

strue this Bank, with all its enormous powers, into Bank is the more to be dreaded, because its operation and reduced to practice in the States; ing this innusterinto legitimacy, they construct the states out of their sovereign taxing power, at least so far as related to the money it employed within the State for banking purposes. Yes, sir, the States of that power, which has been the legislature of their State. That law, like logic, is emphasizedly the science of reason; that all can turned and the harrocane. Ent why do I dwell preason, attourb but tew understand logic as a science of the power, which has been the of Maryland, O no, and Kentneky, were successive-ly trodden down by this Political Jugerbant. There which, it is feared will continue to be so, in all time form to it, although but few can understand it, in is scarrely a State in this Union, whose power of to enine! It is however the province of produce its scientific, or systematic shape, as jurisconsults. self-government has not, at one time or other, been to anticipate and provide against evil; it is in that I flatter myself that, if we create, by the passage of denied and resisted by the Judges of that Court.

It is vain to urge that, by the genus and structure under consideration. But the evils of which I al Circuit Courts, and oblige the Judges to live in present and pressing. The ravages of the Bank annual respective encurs—as this office first of my upon the rights of the States are a part of the his tory of our own times; the encreachments made by Judicial construction, upon the vital and socretion. power of the States, are incorporated with, & term | sed respect for the State, and for State lans, but the Mr. President, the Judges have made the Charter of this hank a supply sent to the Constitution, and thereby made the Euck constitutional. For what is that construction of the Constitution, which var vite profaner of the Sabbath; that monster that ries its literal in, rt, int in so far the fermation of the support the sweat of other men's faces; will, the constitution? No body believed that the Constitution? No body believed that the Constitution? stitution convered on Congress the power of creating this grant Corporation; no one but the Judges, deformity, he received with, as complacency, and and other functionaries of the General Government treated with less indiagence, than it has, heretoould read that grant of power in that instrument | wire, experienced at the hand of that department.

(To be Continued.)

BUGH FOSTER, MERCHANT TAILOR.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES.

VESTANCS,

all of which were purchased low for eash in hand by has self, and will be seld at a moderate advance. He has also made a permanent arrangement by which he will be turneshed with the NEWEST FASHONS by one of the best should exumine for themselves. SUPT 22, 18.6 -08-11.

DANCING AND MUSIC SCHOOL. P. RATEL,

ESPECT FULLY returns his thanks to his friends and the public for the oberal patronage he has received here tofore, and informs them that he will open is chool on the first Saturday of October, and will cach every Saturday only, in order not to interfere quarter, but in advance
P to and Mrs. Ratel still continue to give Musa

and physical resources, and thus they are made re less is, the former to tentlemen on the Violin, Clarijublicans, and able and efficient Republicans too. The France of Flate &c and the latter on the Prance to Ladies. In the bosom of a monarchy; and it is this sprinkle of the residence in Market street opposite the Epis-

September 22-38-7t.

LAW LECTURES.

HE undersigned will be over LECTURES on the science of Law during the usual law session, beginuing on the first Wonday in November, and ending on the 1st day of March cosning. The course will be

1 Co stitutional Caw Somemon Law, Civil and Crindnal.

4 Prictice. 5. Waratime Law.

to turns or examinations will be given every day except sentings and sondars. There will be a Moot Court at d Legislative Assembly as usual

Stu ents at a distance wishing to alread Tectures, need not lear a disappointment on conong here, as the undersigned has a soffin in monober of private pupils

A well fornished Library is provided for the ose of the pupils, gratis.

The price of the Ticket will be TWIN Y DOL t.ARS. Specie. There will also be an additional expense of five dollars to defeay the expense of finel and attendance of a janttor

CHARLES HUMPHREYS. Lexington, Ky. August 4 to 6-01-151 Nov

TO HATTEAS.

MUSKEAT, and R.100000 FURS, at his Hat Munifretery on Main and Main Gross streets

Lexicgion, July 18, 6-30f

JOHN M. HEWETT; TRUSS MAKER. (SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOLK). S now manufacturing and keeps constantly or

hand TRUSSUS for all kinds of reptures, viz: The common Steel, with & without the racket wheel, The newly invented and omeh approved domble-The Moracca Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and

I misses for children of all ages tiendemens' best Moracca, Buckskin, Calfskin, Russia Drilling Rilling Girdles, with and without springs and with private pockets, Ladies', frentlemens', and Misses Back Stays, to re-

lieve pains in the breast, Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers Female Bandages, &c. &c. All of which will be sold by wholesde or retail.

The Tailoring Business, In its various branches, continued as usual, Lexington, May 5, 13 '5 -- 18-11'

The Fountain of Realth. B'UE LICK WALER by the barrel, keg or gal-

oo. The fonotain will be kept cool for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen who will visit the shop. Lation of ladies on geniced.
Cheapside No. 3, Lexington Ky.
JAMES GRAVES.

Orders from a distance will be purctually attended to [tions.

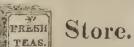
WHOLE VOLUME, XL.

For Sale.

LOT in the town of Lexington, with convenient Brick Buildings in a pleasant part of the town, suitable for a private family, which can be lad on very good temms. For further particulars onquire of the Rev Adam Rankin Lexington, or to the subscriber living on the road near the late residence of Col. Wm. Russell SAMUEL RANKIN. Sept. 15 1826-37tf

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

Grocery



Joseph Bruen, MAIN STREET,
AS just received the following GOODS, viz SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not

Pegged;
From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS, --.ALSO.-

GROCERIES. RICE, PEPPER, COFFEE, COFFEE,
SUGAR,
CHOCOLATE,
HONEY,
RAISINS,
CINNAMON,
SOAP, SALTS.

MUSTARD, INDIGO, STARCH, CHEESE, CANDLES,

FIGS, Spanish and Common CIGARS, TOBACCO, Spermacetti OIL for LAMPS, Looden Madeira, in Bottles,

Sherry Wine, Domestie Wine, Cherry Bounce, two kinds, Prench Brandy, RUM, Old Peach Brandy,

Old Whisky, Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

LIQUID BLACKING, In boxes do RAZOR PASTE. N. B. For the convenience of many, he keep

Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder.; also, best I epper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it.
There will be a separate list of his Gardon Seeds. JOSEPH BRUEN.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825. - 48-tf

CABINET WAREHOUSE. TIME Sebscribers having united in carrying on L the Cabinet Business, under the firm of TTEROUND OF ILIZOTEET,

l'ake this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in pussession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workeren of the best kind. The firm has laid in an ellent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with

neatness and dispatch, any order in their line. They will in a short time, have a large assortwith the other braicnes of education, SS spesse a ment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and ex-

aunoe for themselv MATTRESSES. Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style. ROBERT WILSON,

JOHN HENRY. Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825--35tf

LEXINGTON

HOPE FOUNDERY.

RICHARD HENRY, 11 AS commenced the above business in all itsbranch-es, opposite the upper and of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of Brass & Iron Castings

On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable

CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, and PEW (ER. Lexington, Oct 14, 1825 .-- 41-1y

ECOK-BINDING.



BENJAMIN KEISER, ENFORMS the public that he has re-commenced I the Book Binding Business in its various branches, on Shart-street, next door below Messrs. Wil-

kins, Milleatne & Co'v. Commission Store, where he ill thankfully receive orders for any thing in his line, and pledges himself to execute his work in the best manner. The best assurance he can offer is a reference to his eld enstoniers. September 1, 1826-351f

RAGS, RAGS.

Will give two and a helf cents per lh, for good clean knen and cetten rags delivered at my store,

STOP THE MURDLEUR.

O'N Sunday, the 14th irst. Thomas Smirn, of Nicholas county, Kentucky, oid, wilfully and maliciously, without provocation, inflet a wound be stabbling, on the body of Isuae Richie of the connly and state aforesaid, of which the said Ritchie has since died. Smith immediately escaped, and is supposed to have gone towards Canada He is about five feet six inches high of a swartly complexion, and appears semewhat nul ealth; he generally wears a coundariout coat, is very talkative, uses ounch profane larguage, and is behaved to be atter-ly significant fruit. He will no doubt change his name, probably to GOOTS, which was his German raice, any person who will apprehend the said mith, so that he may be brought to justice, shall e liberally rewarded. It is hoped that the friend of humanity and the peace and security of society will interest themselves in visiting upon the heador this foul monster, the award of justice and the law ESAU RITCHIE,

ZACHARIAH RITCHIE Publishers of newspapers throughout the U. oon, are requested to give the above a few inser-

Augus 24 1826.-28-37

THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T

str-la my examination of last week, and the surject of hip oving our concherend interile to celieve us in the embacrassments which we of the roate a close of a rail road, softer me to will take in tow, of carriages, the weight of word a rail road, softer me to will take in tow, of carriages, the weight of word a rail road, softer me to will take in tow, of carriages, the weight of word a rail road, softer me to will take in tow, of carriages, the weight of word a rail road, softer me to will take in tow, of carriages, the weight of word a rail road, softer me to will take in tow, of carriages, the weight of word and ambients and a close of a rail road, softer me to will take in tow, of carriages, of Masca a part of the property of the softer me to will take in tow, of carriages, of Masca a part of the property of the softer me to will take in tow, of carriages, of Masca a part of the property of the softer me to will take in tow, of carriages, of Masca a part of the property of the softer me to will take in tow, of carriages, of Masca a part of the property of the softer me to will take in tow, of carriages, of the weight of word of the part Calabas now defore me, the layers, perusing which, retage velocity with which these move, on a level. Considering that sugar is an article in increasing has been poundly formshed by a friend deeply in- line, is 3 miles an act; and the average consoning identified the daily improvements making in especially those prepiced for Incomotive engines, are of recy resent date, econ in England, and par-

It is but little more than balf a century, since the liges to be derived from their. great cannel of internal improvement to England, was that of turnpike roads. They soon became as numerous and as extensive, as the great mail routes turty years ago, were in this country .- Soon after, canals became as popular there, as turnpike roads or £14.208 per tutle. here. Now rad roads with them, are as much the

rage, as are canals with as I pragike roads have not always been found productore property: yet they have generally been of essential advantage to the constrate advanting its portaine. But canals have I believe, always heen found highly productive to their proprietors; and of still higher advantage to the country through water they pass, that turnpike roads. Rad Roads, however; will most unquestionably be found, in aft respects, of the ligest advantage. The relative costs of these several kinds of internal improve rights, does not strictly correspond with the onler top timbers are faced with from or which the railin which they have been introduced, nor with the ratio of the advantages respectively derived from

According to most authentic estimates of their relative expense, three throughe rauts, as constructed in England, will build one rail road; and time rul rads, one canal. These proportions, hovever are not adapted to this country. Our made and can its, and our rait ways, if ever we have any, can be constructed for about half the sum paid for them in Great Britain. There the companies which construct those works, are obliged to purchase the lated through which they pass. This often greatly enhances their cost; and ispecially of canals, where water is scarce, the use of which is also purchased. The average cost of our turnpike roads, is not much above \$1000 per mile. The Bostoo and Salem furupike, the best to the country, cost \$2000 per mile. The Philadelphia and Lancaster road, \$,600 per mile. Admit the average advantage which rail roads possess over canals, by an increase of velocity upon a canal.

and adapted to the horse power, are of two kinds, gar, which, in many instances, now forms a part The first, called the that rail way, ennsists of the of breakfast, dinner and support even in the fami p' of cast from three lect long, four inclus while fiers of the poor. It is no incommon thing with lofty summits, which, in astonishment; behelv the House after dinner. An officer of the United ned up, or east with a lip, for the purpose of directing the wheels of the earriage. I have plates rest. To discuss the marris of this question, is not the ab upon a wall formed of stones, of three or four hon ject I have in view, as any thing that either you or dred weight each, so framed, that from each, at the I could say would have but little influence upon At this sublime speciacle, the mountains literally decorous; and concluded by assaulting and strikdistance of every three feet a shank is saik into the fabre of society. Novadrys a paper in the quicked, -the rocks rent asunder, and the loctrest ling an ageil and respectable gentleman, a deletue ground, below the action of the frost, and alms-house gets tea once or twice a day. This, a strongly imbedded. To this wall, the plates are second century as o, was a lovery which had to be seems curred by plates and nuts. The whole distance be-

tween the two rate, is about four feet.

purployed on these rail ways, are constructed with the raif way.

The following draf's, in the, avoirdupois, are the results of actual experiments, made vo the subjoint ed rail ways, by a single horse, travelling at the mean rate of 2 t-2 miles an hour.

1 On Landely fall raif road, Uniden, 4609 car in do do 3 Or Cheltenham .8,679 do 15.5.0tt 4 On Pearmedge 5 Oa New Branch

constructed, with their respective lengths, amount of capital, and average expense per mis, will slow purpose, and capa de of being raised throughout fine, to the ocean of eternity."

The extent to which these roads have been multi-purpose, and capa de of being raised throughout of time, to the ocean of eternity." plied and the immense capital vested in them.

1. Reil road from Glasgow to Lerwick, 125 miles: lowing incomestance: Late last fall, there had

5 too Derbystore rail road, 32 miles; capital. £150,000: £2.927 per mile

1. The Carlisse and New Castle rail road 62 t miles; espirat, \$250,000; or £1,000 per mile. tive steam engines, 33 nales; capital £400,000; or

or £1,330 per mile.

or the out side of the edge rail fract into when spot wheel, at costrol by carteside of the moving of gure, is made to play; this secures the draft opportunity cents per owt per 119 nelesc

IMPROVEMENT.

Massachusetts is about to enjoy 'he honor of put-There is an immersa ledge of beautiful gracite in the town of Quincy, from which the Bunker arral advantages. Hill Monument Association intend to draw the ma last. Its whole fength is about three miles. It has a stone famidation, to as to resist the frost, and the road is laid. The whole road is nearly finished Contracts for the delivery of the granite to Boston move already been made. The therefity and public spirit of a company of the citizens of Boston have supplied the means to the termotion of this value in wock .- National Soural.

AGRICULTURAL.

The following "Observations on the production of SUGAR, as an appendage to common farming are extracted from the Franklin I menal, a valua ble paper published or Philad tphas, under the pu tronage of the Franklin Institute; June, 1820.

Sir. - You, in common with every man of obser vation, must have noticed the alterations which hexnries, nai e now taken their station among the costs of our roads to be \$1290, and that of our canals! necessaries of life. If these are to be enjoyed, we if we may rely upon the deductions drawn from time has given to man for the procurement of enmiles of our turupike roads, will construct one mile flour sires, might still have answered the purposes of of a single edge rail road, with proper convenies-their descendants—but the improvements of Arkbes for return carriages to pass. The difference wright, Watt, and others, have so far facilitated would have been considered as articles of loxury even if horse power be exclusively employed. A | in dress, are now in common use, and viewed as

Thefrail roads recently constructed in England, extraordinary increase of the consumption of suand one tich thick; the inner edge of which is tur- their dinners; and they argue, that as a beverage, it led to great ladies, by a clause in their marriage contract.

The second, called the edge rail way, is made both at wrought and cast iron. In the cast iron, brought people to live in cleaner houses—and in edge rail way, the plates, or rather bacs, are three lits progress it will find middelly cause some things, feet long, four inches deep, and two inches trick; heretofore considered a mecessary, to be natirely with the upper edge sharp, or convex. These, like refused, or very sparingly used, because they will the flat plates, rest upon the stone wall, and are the found to be incompatible with the style and nonnected by east iron sockets, with screws fixed quality of other though about us. Of this class we to rest. The deg was at the house and be alone is to the stone. But when this kind of rail way is may instance tolearen, as its ose in chewing, snokconstructed with wrought iron, the bars are nearly | ung, and smulling, do not suit the clearly babits twenty feet long, of the wedge form, and smaller and the good forniture, which refinement is introthan the cast iron bars. These are also supported during into modern use. Elegant carpets, well such multimodes are flocking to the fated spot alike by a wall of stone pidars. The carriage of burden, papered rooms, &c. are every may lessening the figurerant of the fate of a home they are 10 pursuit. consumption of tobacco. The horars so well carnfour wheels, each tyred to suit the rail way, of about | ed by Arkwright, by Watt, by Polton, and by four feet in diameter; and, in connection with their Whitney, will be equally due to 19 it benefactor for leads, weigh about 3 to 3 tons each. These vehicles the leman rate, who shall introduce into our style and one of the Lived men, were found yesterday, aare multiplied in propertien to the power employed of living, secuelling that will be a remedy for the mong the floodwood, and interred on the secue day in the draft. Accordingly horse is capable of draw | consumption of alcohol. Perhaps increasing the | The others were not found though landreds were ing, on a level line, six of these carriages, or twen | quantity, and lessening the price of sugar, may, is ty tons, at the rate of 2 1 2 miles an hour; and some digree, aid in the disconditure of the wretch- some rate of 2 1 2 miles an hour. By cd habit, and obviate the evils consequent on the some allowed, who says they were this management, but about 3 sof a ton is all the practice of drinking intoxicating liquois. Should nearly a quarter of a mile from the bouse. burden that rests at any time, on any one point of we succeed in discovering some vegetable, easily they were probably crusted by a slide from the cultivated, and viriding a considerable portion of mountain and precipitated into the stream. Their sugar, it may be the means of compensating the badies shockingly manyled, the back part of Mr. ogar, it may be the means of compensating the tobacco planter for the loss of his enstoners. Thise W's head being jammed entirely off-that the secue engaged in this branch of tillage, should begin to look around them for some other employment for exaggeration, unless it were said, the white hills their indunters and their lands. The current is were all force up by the roots and lodged in the deep!

now setting against the use of tebrano-and where By this awild calaunty the two Crasifords whom c aded, 5,850 c c deed, 5,850 once it is considered as disreputable to employ it, apart and keeping the only longer that ten makes a part and keeping the only longer that ten makes a part and keeping the only longer that the makes of collectains or 19,084 do 13,050 aboare poor, dirty, and ill lodged, like the peasantill the public of the armileges and beneat of for do dusty, 11,765 do 18,5001 ey of Ireland and Dermany.

that on the edge call way is 16,5 ft tos. This gives county and the total species of rail toad, an average experiment. They depend on at the total species of rail toad, an average experiment. to that species of rail toad, an average superiority. Industrial to the production of vegeta-The Laglan rail roads are generally double; that is, a line for going, and another for returning. The land on which they are constructed, is a strip from fifteen to twenty-five feet wide; and the land, a hetween £1000 and £1200 per unite. The following its of call roads, either afreely constructed, and designed to to and one in use, or succeed, and designed to to that the time will come, when sugar will be obtain. an extent of country not now supposed possible.

These observations were suggested by the folcapital, £300,700; or £3,527 per adle.

2. Ball road from Browing of the Liverpool, 104 sun shiny days: On one of the claudiced a vast afternal, who stared that he had freque: By known monder of thes, of various kind , scarning about a productive of the most salutary effects: Take come burilles of broom corn, his a some intervent that the seeds. It they were allies; capital, \$250,000; pr. \$1,000 per rode.

b. The Manchester and Liverpool rail road in adding a large amount in store hours and located in the seeds. It they were allied to they were allied. It first magnetitat the beat thus premaced, put the cocombers into a chan iron and seed to the premaced, put the cocombers into a chan iron and they allied to the seeds. It they were allied to the seeds. It they were all they were al chating a large amount in store homes and locarno together-Cut, upon examination, no remarke less pixes it over a slow fire. In an is or or (not) seed to tive steam eagines, 33 actes; capital £400,000; or digiter of wacout was practible; lest and shell and our indies, execut the rhood will be converted to the party and our indies, execut the rhood will be converted to the party and continuous, execut the party and continuous, execut the rhood will be converted to the party and continuous, execut the rhood will be converted to the party and continuous, execut the party and continuous, execut the party and continuous and continuous and continuous and continu

ed for the use of the locamotive engine, propelled the mantly respecting the object of the flies, and one; we therefore make no other comment, that y steam. For this purpose an ilditional cast from per may lead a results of greater importanced that these who would know more about it may try abbed track is proceed upon the stone supportered. Cuttings from two or three of the lower points the experiment - Wordster Feoman, in the out side of the edge rait free into when so were saved, for the papers of having them com-

me sal gest of map oving our concaterer lotter states and the first the carringes in low. For the states approximately of properties, was four the fitness of promised to inquire the carringes in low. For the states approximately of properties, was four the fitness of the promised to inquire the carringes in low. ones with the Hints of 1 peoples to inquire the carried and the place of the place of the delay of or a lew stays, the congretion of the intentity—He following summary statement of the conjugace as in the conjugace assuments which we seem that the conjugace assuments which we seem that the conjugace assuments which we seem that the conjugace assuments which we seem to conjugace assuments which we seem that the conjugace assuments which we seem to conjugace as a single conjugace assuments. bow experience, and those which, in the present set of stone pidars stationed at every 5 test. All tons end interpretations, which prevents ably overtile is. but before I concrute a detail Decountive strain engine, of several noise power, Hed the ascretile of the quantity and quality of the state. 2 (Mesers Lincoln and Spregue.) of Massa

torested and secumenting information on this truly from of coal is 6 1-2 or 7 ons: cfs to the oil nation, the old branches of agriculture are reducing the imported sugget. As rall roads, negeneral, and the average cust of thosportation is a united profes of the farm in a minamum, and that signifients per cort per 110 noles.
It these statements are correct, there can be not regetables; would it not be wise in our agriculturtigular accounts of them in this country, much doubt but that ran roads will such occeane theory this's throughout the Union, to make experiments, more recent, and as it is information respecting channel of internal companication, out in h. 3, 6, 4, upon the patitivation of sugar! The quantity contheir construction, expense, and mulity which is londy, but on the whole Eastern contractif, and notal and it broom com, convinces me that this plant now wanted, this probably will be found the better there exclusively; but I devontry hope, our West is of sufficient nonsequence to command their attern, world will also stare in the immense advanta- tention, and to produce for it a general and carelof trial. The thing is deserving of experiment to necticut. de north, as well as to the south. The plant growto every State in the Union. It is probable that *Only a few years since a canal was constructed the advantage will be with those who have mes ed, connecting these points, which cost £388,000: Leaf and suishine provided the people are equally Industrious, and have this industry under guidance o qual said and intelligence-for, in all comparisons of inishind, these must be taken into calcuting into operation the first raditional in this come- litation, as, turnerly instances, they have power to more than compensate for some deficiency in hat

The improvement and increase of all useful proterials for the construction of their minimizent. It ductions, are objects of initional importance; and s as found that a ratiway from the quarry to Quincy pertups the editors of newspapers may think these to one water's edge, would be of great purito and bruts worth disseminating. In this case, I hope wantage, and accordingly an act of more poration, that they will also ad a making your useful rappos bears worth desendrating. In this case, I hope was produced, and the rul-road connecesced in May lithry more generally known, by giving credit to the Franklin Journal of Philadelphia. SACCHARUA.

> Continues to the continue of the transfer of the continue of the continues B. J. S. B. Lander

From the Believes' Palls Intelligencer.

WHITE MOUNTAINS. We are indebted to the politeness of a friend for the following particulars of the inclaudedly events which openered at the North of the White Mona tains darring the night of the 23th alt.

Extract of a letter, deted Sent. 2, from a gentleman in Languistiv to a frie of the Charlestone, N. H. "On Montay night last, the rain here and east of ns, was powerful, almost beyond example; Israel's Biver at 2 o'cleck of that day, was lower than was ever known before, at 9 the next morning it had risen to a height wholfy imprecedented, and its watwithin a short period of time, have taken place in ors. from their nuiddy or preturbed state, told us the circumstances and habits of society. Many at- | some calastrophe, not far discert, unst have hap Incles, which a few years since were to isslered as [pened-On Thesony we barned that acres of fine intervale, some to or the nules from this place, had been entirely swept a var by the violence of the \$12,000 per mile; their it would require fifteen must pursue the course which is necessary to their freshet. Our tears were excited, and and the susmiles of turapike road to make one of canal. And attainment. Labour is the only means which na- prose that pervaded this vicinity, we feared on Wednesday, that the rain, earth, rucks and trees minute calculations, made by the ingenious Col. ther necessaries, compusor invaries; and by her descending in awhili majesty from the mountains Stephens, of Hoboken, and receasily submitted in a laws this labour is productive, in proportion to the a mile and a half helow the Notch of the White letter to our esteemed Governor, the cost of four skill by which it is directed. The fabrics, worn by lift's, and in their progress to the foods of the Saco prostrated every barrier that nature had creating ourging in its rouns the barn and wood-shed lately attached to the Noteli-house so called, leaving the in the cost of original construction, is not the only the production of cloth, that what fifty years ago, dwelling house wholly untifired. Its occupants, , nine in number, consisting of the parents, five children and two Lired men are all missing and two ves single horse will execute more, at a given velocity. absolutely necessary. This change in the habits tige rendensly which to trace the nahappy softeron the rail road, than on a canal; and the velocity of society is quite as remarkable in our food, as it ers. Of their doom, we are left only to conjecture. may be considerably increased, without encounter. Istn our dress, our farmiture, and other undes of This tremendators slide, having slipped from its I wish at present to call your attention to the alle resistless violence, and in a few infinites erect ed a mights dain across the valley of the Saco. I'ms grand effort of nature, however, could not stay its flund—a thousand streams, passing from the Elecien and disgraceful scope occurred in the Sinte elements commingling below, forced a passage, for the impresoned waters, which (regardless of a former channel) moved powerd, with a victorice, that trees of the forest were prostrated.

Crawford, who lives six miles east and Mr. E. Craw had elaysed that the meeting could be reorgent ford, living seven miles west of the Notelchouse, inultaneously fett home on Wednesday morning and most (almost at the same moment) to witness, afone the melancholly scene. Entering the house they discovered in the several apartments, and by their beds, the clothes of the family apparently in land Daniel Garrison, friends to General JACK caped—the bruises which he received, probably when separated from the family, tell alas, their in happy doon. Our neighborhood is all in alarm, Scarrely had I closed the foregoing sentence, when a messenger arrived, saying the bodies of three of he infortunate family, viz:-Mr. and Mis. Willes lin search. Winled am jet writing, another mes-

5 Of New Castle do 17,773 de 25,000 It is a general, but probably an incorrect opinion, that we sugar cane, sucharm refer arms, and to be imaged by the cartle forever,—their farms, almost round by the cartle forever.

RHEUMATISM.

The following simple remede for this exerntia markarly sweet more could be pressed from a single blanch. It has season of the year, the master of there, will globy most their debts,"

All of the shove list of ran roads are construct pen of me or the fattor, of the plant. This solved, testing this report still me power of almost every fi

the case, for the phose of having them control in the control pressort of the memory bave already stated, we have pressort out this, on account of the control of the present Congress has been published gales, had not arrived. may not be devoid of interest.

Mame -7 representatives; 4 natives of the

New-Hampshire -6; five natives, 1 (Mr. Whip ple) of Massachusetts, Massachusetts.-13; all natives except Mr.

Webster of New Hampshire. Rhode Island .- 2; Mr. Pearce native, Mr. Burges, born in Massachusetts.

Connecticut .- 6; all natives. Vermont -5; Messrs Bradley and Wales, na tives; Messis Mallery, Mattock and Meech, Con-

New York -34; 19 natives; Messrs Adams, Fordic, Martin, Porter, Storrs, Strong of Con. Messrs Ashly and Whittemore, N. H Mr Cambreleng, of N. C. Messis Badger, Hayden, Kellogg, and Martindale, Mass. Mr. Rose Va. Mr. Angel, R. I. New Jersey .-- 6, all natives.

Pennsylvania. - 26; 23 natives; Messes Miner nd Still, of Con. Mr. Wurtz, N. J.

Delaware .-- 1; native.

Maryland -9; 8 natives; Mr Little, of Pa. Virginia -22; 19 natives, Mr Floyd, of Ken. North Carolina-13; 11 natives; Messis Conaer and Long, Va.

South Carolina .- 9; 7 natives; Mr Tucker, N. C. Mr M'Duffie, Georgia

Georgia-7: 3 natives; Mess, Versyth, Haynes, Thompson, of Va. Mr Cary, of Md.

Kentucky - 12; 4 natives, viz: Messrs Henry, Lecompe, Wickliffe and Young. All the rest Va. Tennessec .- 9; one native; Mr Blair, Messis Alrxander, Allen, Cake, Houston, Maraide, Mitchell, Va. Mr Isacks, Pa. Mr Polk N C.

Obio-11; not one native; Messia Builley, Emdley, Sloane, Thompson, Vance and Woods, Pa Mr Campbell, Vac Mr Jennings, N J Mr We Lean, Ky Messrs Beecher, Wright, and Whittle sey, Con and Mr Vinton Mass. Louisana-3; not one native, Mr Brent and

Mr Gurley Con, Mr. Livingston N Y. Mississippi-1: Mr Rankin (dec :) Pa.

hadiana. - 3; Mr Boon, N. C. Messis Jennings

Illinois .- 1; Mr Cook Ky. Alabama - 3; Messrs' McKee and Owen Va.

Mr Woore N C.

Missours -1; Mr Scott Md. The whole unmber of members are 213-of whom 4 are Natives of Maine, 19 of New Hampshire, 20 of Minssachusetts, 2 of Rhode-Island, 22 of Connecticut 2 of Vermont, 21 of New-York, 19 of New Jersey, 32 of Pennsylvania, 1 of Delaware, 11 of Maryland, 42 of Vuginia, 15 of North Carolina, 7 of South Carolina, 4 of Georgia, 7 of Kentucky, 2 of tennessee, and 1 of Irelaml. There being only one of foreign birth, a representative from Virginia. Con. Journal,

The Treown Emporion states, that at the late convention in the place for the nomination of a congressional ticket for New Jersey, an imparal-States Navy took his stand in the centre of the froom, and commenced a most violent and abusive harangue to the chairman, insulting as it was ingase from an Eastern county. Order was in vain alled, and it was not until a considerable trace the 7th ult zed, when it was moved to adjoorn to Trenden self to the American render, is an Order in Conn-House, where it immediately reassembled. George Casselly, William Kennedy, George Holcombe, Economin B Cooper, Isaac G Farlee the same situation they were left when they refired | SON, were then nominated for Congress by the convention, in which all the counties in the state. except Morris and Burlington, were represented The friends of the administration adjourned to unther house, and formed a congressional ficket lot their own . An otheral statement of facts, and an address to the people of New Jersey, are preparing for publication.

Candor requires it to be stated, that the gendeman who was assaulted by an officer of the guage to him of a nature injurious and provoking of the in unifacturing districts. o his personal feelings. Yet this could hardly have justified at the time and under the circum confidence of the people in those valuable sources a single individual been nominated in their place. of national security and defence-

The contract recently formed between the government of Gentral America, and a company fertizens of the United States, for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by means of a canal, across the isthmis through lake Nicaragua, is and to have been submitted to the inspection of the Secretary of State, and Secretary of the I Treasury, and that they love both expressed their decided approbation of the great object.

General Ashley and his party, have arrived at packs of beaver, valued at \$60,000. We sin centy rejoice that the efforts of this worthy and exters rising individu. Thave been again crowned with success, - Missouri Intelligencer.

Estract of a letter from Maracailo, August 17 Colonia, General Bolivar was to enter legen couche 4th instruct, and is expected liere ic 12 or 14 days. His presence will undoubted ly set all things to rights in Venezuelt This prorruge is anchangeable and unchanged in her and Constitution—and is much incensed at Pacz's on hoard from Africa.

thisiness here is at a stand-nothing doingout when the roughty around the Interator shall ! out when the tempest, though may revise A Fricay the Spicent between Fourth and Con-

SPANISH FLETT

Captain Brires, of Schr Lee, left the Havaoni 12th just, at which time the Spanish fleet, upder Cwm Laborde, the grouter part of which, as we have already stated, were dismasted in the late

One of the fleet, the schooner Dichosa, put in to Charlesten on the 18th inst, in distress having I been compelled to throw overboard six guns, carried away both masts, all sails &c.

On the 3th, lat 32, lou 7t, the D spoke Spanish firgate Lealta, with loss of mizeinnest, fore and maintopmasts, and bowsprit. The L was also one of the fleet which sailed under the command of Admiral Laborde. Since the gale the D. has passed several vessels bottom op, also a prantity of spars &c.

A gentleman who arrived at Baltimore on Sunday last, from Tampico, gives information that on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of the present month, he was in company, off the Dry Tartogas, with the British frigide Hussar, from Vera Cruz (via Tampico) bound to England. The frigares had on board Mr. Ward the English Minister, and also a Mexican Minister to the Court of St James During that period the vessels were surrounded. hy water spouts, one of which came so near the frighte as to oblige her to five an entire broadside in order to destroy it. But vessels were considered in the most enumbert danger.

From Bilboa .- Captuin Brown, of the brig Galaxy, arrived at fioston, on Saturday, states Mr Armstrong, of Ireland, Mr Johnson, N. York, that six Colombian privateers were cruising between Corunna and Bayonna, which effectivilly endurgoed Spanish connecree in the Bay of Biscay. A long from England, with a cargo of dry goods, valued at 100,000 dollars, was taken off the bar of Billian, the day before he sailed, by a schooner privateer of two guns only, manued and sout to South America; the officers and crew were put on board a brig in ballast, also captured by the privateer, and sent into Bilbon, with the adminition that they had better remain in port, for it caught out again every man would be langed at the yard ainc.

> The Consendador LEAN ARDI is the minister legated by the emperor of Prazil to the congress ately of Panama It is stated by the government never of Polombia. That the exclusive objects of he British commissioner to the same congress will be "to assist with his counsels, and to see that othing be attempted prejudicial to the interests of Great Britain." The king of the Netherland's d seems, has sent a cemmissioner, Cohmel Vereer, with similar instructions; probably the ame as the delegates from the United States.

> The Paris Etoile of the 7th of August states, that sentence has been pronounced in the affair of the conspicators at St 1 etersburgh. Thirtyix have been sentenced to death. Five only anve suffered an ignomenious death; they have been hanged.

> It appears from the London Courier, that considerable excitement exists among the members if the Holy Alliance as to the new constitution granted to Portugal by the emperor Don Pedro, and various speculations are made with regard to it in the Paris papers.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 26. By the packet ship Florida, Capt. Tinkham, and Leeds, Capt Stodilard, the former of which sailed from Liverpool on the 20th, and the latter on the 25th ult, we have our regular files of Loudon and Laverpool papers, Lloyd's and Shipping Lists, Prices Current, &c. to the latest date.

Mr. Gallatin transacted, business for the first fime with Mr. Canning, at the Foreign Office, on

The most import not article which presents itcil, which was adopted on the 28th July, (but was not published until the 18th of August) which amang other provissions, goes to prohibit our direct intercourse with the British possessions in the West Indies, &c. after the first day of Decem-

From the New York American, Sept 28. The packet ship Canada, Rogers, from Liverpool, brings as London papers to the 1st and Liverroul of the 2d jost.

We should judge from the tenor of the newspaperaccounts generally, that some little increasjed activity in the demand for manufactures has Navy is said to have previously used some lan- mitigated partially and for a time the distresses

The Greek cause coms to labour under a faality. The steam ships contracted for in Engtances, the kind of sansfaction tiden. Aul it land, and to be put under the command of Lord world also be well for the officers of the Navy Cochrane, have been found unit for service, owand army to abstain from placing themselves in ling in defects in the m chinery. They have political and party situations, in which they can cost 160,0007, about \$700,000. The two depunot avoid exciting the jealousy and lessening the ties in Londan have, it is said, been recalled, and

Me infine the Turk appears to have work enough on his hamls at home, as may be seen by the extracts from Constantinople,

There is something said in the French papers of a European Congress to be held at Johannisherg, at which the Greek cause, the Constitutional charter of Portugal, the occupation of Spain for French troops, and other such topics would be discussed. The probability is that this Congress, if so it must be called, or meeting of plenipotertraries, has for its chief, if not sole object, the regulation of the free navigation of the Rhine, which was stipulated at the Congress of Vienna; but the St. Louis, from the Porky Munitains, with 125 practical enjoyment of which has met with some abstacles from the King of the Netherlands.

The Emperor Ntcholas had arrived at Moscow, where also the corps diplomatique, and the lignitaries of the empire had assembled, previously to the coronation. The proces verbal nitle. recemonies to be observed on that occasion, is published in the Convier. It is similar to mest. other such pageants.

SLAVE VESSEL CAPTURED

The British frigate Aurora, copiused on the agherence to the first established Government of Cuba, with two hundred and sixty-three slaves

POUNTIT LOCK.

The Covernment has no find to meet demands to rn, containing sundy papers, of use only to be equivalent them. Their will and intections are no owner. A liberal result will be given to without and point good and honeural le, and when a their finds the same, and dilivers it to A Caldwell at the most nor to the Printer leaves. ** October toth, 18.6--12-36*

PRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13, 1826,

ing of the cuizens of Nicholas county, held at Carlisle ginia and North Carolina would intersect that riv on the 16th ult. on the subject of a Turnpike Road or which he effected. from Maysville to Louisville and Lexington-and also; After fixing fort Jefferson, Gen. Clarke left at the proceedings of the Maysville Committee of the that place about 100 men and with the remainder "Maysville and Lexington Timpike Road;" together "of his force ascended the Missis ippi, to relieve Co with a letter on the sebject from Gen. Marrans to the tho and St. Lonis, which were besieged by a con chairman of that Committee. In consequence of the ellisiderable force of French and Indians, assisted by proceedings, the following no ice has been given:

"The citizens of Favette, and town of Lexington, are requested to meet at the Court-Boute in said town, When Gen. Clarke arrived at Cohn, he was in on Saurday 23st inst. at 3 o'clock, P M, to take into formed that the number of men at St Louis, calconsideration the propile y of Thrapiking the road from Maysville to Louisville, and corresponding with the Committee at Maysville,"

The advantages that would result to the state from states can, on account of the great scarcity of water in our streams during the summer and autunin-we must therefore turn our attention to good roads until we are able to establish Rail Roads to supply that defect,

The Legislature of l'ennessee are called by the Gov ernor to nicet at Nastwille on Monday next. Notwithstanding this call is made for a special purpose, yet when assembled, they have the right to legislate on any subject within their jurisdiction at a regular sesfrom the Nashville Republican, we anticipate an attemps will be made to call a Convention, in order to after their Constitution respecting the Judiciary.

MOTES ON KENTUCKY; SECTION 8.

The law providing for the appropriating the vacant lands in the state of Va. passed at the May ses sion of the Logislature of that state in the year 1779. By this law no tand office treasury warrant was to be issued by the Register until the 15th day of Octo ver 1779; and the manner in which entries were to be made on the warrants when issued, was provided for as follows .- "If several persons shall ap ply with their warrants at the office of any surveyor at the same time to make entries, they shall be prefered according to the priority of the dates of their warrants." This provision prompted every person desirous of obtaining lands, to endeavour to procure his warrants on the 15th of October 1779, (the first day ou which Land office treasury warrants were permitted to issue,) on account of the preference of entry in favour of the oldest warrant. No entries on treasury warrants could by law be made until the first day of May 1730, therefore a very great number of people visited Kentucky, previous to that day, with the view of exploring the conatry, so as to enable them to locate their warrauts to the greatest advantage.

On the 1st day of May 1780, the Surveyor's office for the County of Kentucky for receiving Warrants and making entries, was opened according to law, at Wifson's Station, on a branch of Salt River and about two miles from Harrodsburgh; but so numerous were the applicants on that day with their Warrants, that it took the surveyor, with the assistance of two or three deputies, several days to receive and receipt for the warrants; after which he was engaged 15 or 20 days mure in arranging them, before any entries were permitted to be

The claims aljudged to those who had settled in called Preenption, or Settlement and Preemption claims, were snammerous, that all the most noted and valuable situations were secured by them; so test strangers had little chance of distinguishing between the lands claimed and those nuclaimed, and were therefore unable to make cutries with aux reasonable prospect of securing the land; con sequently early in Jane, must of the owners of warants, confoled them to the experienced Hunters and Waodsmen of Kentneky to make entries on their and returned to their respective homes.

The great influx of people into Kentneky in the latter part of the year 1770, and the early part of 1730, occasional a scarcity of provisions in the country, bardering on a familie. Many families never tasted bread, mutil the corn was fit to make meal of, their dependance was entirely on the game, of which the Buffalo was the principal; but the settlements were so closely matched by the Indians, and the game having retored from the neighbourhood of the stations, it was with great labour and hazard, that provisions could be procurcd. All the traces contiguous to the stations were waylayed by the Indians, therefore the lun. ters found it necessary to start early enough to get out in the woods 3 or 4 miles before day; and on their return, to travel a like distance after night to

In the spring 1780, more families came in Louisville than to any other point in the country, by means of the Oldo River, from whence they moved out to Bear Grass and Salt River stations; and as there was a very great intercourse between those two stations and Louisville, and especially the former, it was almost impossible to pass without being attacked by Indians. The danger became so great at last, that none attempted to pass in the day time without a party sufficiently large to protect them selves against any enemy that would likely assail them. As it was not convenient to make up a party at all times, strong enough to be sale, they adopted the practice of travelling in the night. Na somer did the Indians discover this than they made choice of suitable ground, where they tied grape vines agrees the road, so as to check both man and horse altempting to pass, who therefore fell au casier prey than in the day time.

Early in the same year Gen. Clarke with a party of upwards of two! undred men weut down the Ohio river from Louisville to a place on the Mississippi below the mouth of the Ohio called the Iron Banks,

the purpose of ascertaining the point on the Mis-We published in our last, the proceedings of a meet- sissippi, where the line between the States of Vir

> the British, and who before he arrived had killed 53 of the inhabitants.

lected from Kaskaskia and other places, was between three and four hundred. He went over to St. Lams to review the troops as well as the works such a road, are too obvious to require comment, and of defence. The Spanish commandant at St. Louis more especially to those parts which he contiguous to had built a blockhouse; and streighened other parts where it would pass We cannot expect that our state of the place, and on the arrival of Clarke, offered that was expected. can ever be benefitted by Canals, as most of the other him the command on both sides of the Mississippi river, but General Clarke declined taking the command, until he could ascertain where the assault would be made; he continued only about two bours in St. Louis, before he returned to Coho.

The Commandant at St. Louis was disappointed would have staid to dinner with him, and to entertain him the better, by had sent out a hunter to kill some ducks for that purpose. This hunter fell in sion-and from an article in this day's paper, copied with a spy from the invading army near the margin cers of the militia; and as there were a consderble of the river, who entered into conversation with him, and asked him a great many questions, and dirte orders were given to enroll every manimongst others, who commanded at Colo! The Hnnter answered Montgomery had heretofore commanded, but that Clarke lead just strived with a Crab Orehard the only outlet from the settled parts great force, and that Coho was now commanded hy him. The spy replied that was impossible, as he knew Clarke was in Kentucky; for an express from the Governor of Virginia with despatches to Gen. Clarke, addressed to him at Louisville, had lately been killed by the Indians, and therefore he knew vas immaterial about the despatches, but that Clarke was at that moment in St. Louis, and that he had come out to kill some ducks for his dinner.

In the evening an attack was made on the town of St. Louis by the invading enemy, and shortly after a similar attack was made on Coho-Clarke drew out his forecs at Coho, but only a slight skirmish took place before the enemy retreated, he had two men killed. Immediately after the ene my withdrew, Clarke sent over 300 men to the relief of St. Louis, and on their approach the energy retived from that place also. This invaling army shad come from Michiliniackinack.

Whilst Gen. Clarke was at Ccho, several Freuch leserters came in and gave nim the information of the intended expedition against Kentucky under the command of Col. Byril from Detroit. He sent three or four hundred men up the illinois, and to Rock river who destroyed several towns.

Soon after receiving certain intelligence of Byrd's intentions, Gen Clarke, Major Hailso, and Capt. Consola with a few others set ant from St. Louis for Fort Jefferson and sent 50 men age to Louisville with ammunition for the purpose of earrying an expedition into the enemy's country, and if pos sittle intercept Byrd on his march for Kentucky.

From Fort Jefferson, Clarke, Harlan and Consola set off on foot for Harrodsburgh in Kentucky. very full an that they were obliged to make ratis to cross both the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, the smaller rivers they scain. A short distauce from the Tennessee river they were discovered by a party of Indians and pursued and very Tennessee above them, and waited to meet them on their landing; but fortunately they discovered the Indians in time to make their lamin g below the mouth of a wide and deep creek, and immediately or landing were out of sight; not long after leaving the Tennessee they came across a bear, and being almost ont of provisings they killed it, but did not; wait to skin it, but ent off each a piece with the skin on, and pushed on till night, when they found a sink hole in which they made a fire, and cooked and slept until morning. They crossed the Camber-quature for its basis. land river not far below Nashville, and fell into the path from that to Kentneky and arrived at Wilson's ration near Harrodsburgh, about one hour before Martin's Stations! were taken.

The plan of this expedition was laid by the British at Detroit, and with the aid of the Northern tribes of Indians, enlocated on breaking up the ject the whole Indian fovee mixler the influence of the British were collected, with Simon Girty and besides small arms were provided with six peiecs

The original design of this expedition, was first o have gone to Louisville and takeo that, and esablished their head quarters at that place; but on their approach to the Ohio, received information that the waters of Lickeng river were sufficiently high to admit their boots to ascend that river, and from the unwillingness of the Indians to conce in con-

The first intimation the people of Konlucky rereived of this meditated attack was from Viajor A. when Capt. Rudgers was killed in an attempt to iscend the Ohio He preceding fall, as has been noted attack on Kentucky, Mar Chaplin determined upon, a source of discard; extremely detrimental) o apprize his country of their danger or perist in to reputdican justifutions.

ae country, and consultations were held to devi e arlier than the last of Jidy or first of August, and be mistaken. all arrangements for defence were made agreeably o that calculation; nor was that opinion changed intil about the first of June, when a party of 25 used by lodians; it was therefore immediately conjectured, that it was an advance party of the army

and been conceived, of intercepting the army on its trut. way to Louisville, where Major Chaplain informed was the place on which they designed to make their first attack. Gen. Clarke therefore recomin Clarke's leaving him so soon; he expected be mended, that the whole force that could possibly be raised, should pursue the ludians to their lowns, and destroy all their previsions at least. This proposition was unausmously agreed to by all the offi and to prevent any from leaving the country, an with orders to stop all who attempted to fease the country; and if they refused to return and join the expedition, to take from them their arms and ammunition. Drafts were immediately made in althe stations in the country, and four-fifths of all the men able to bear arms, ordered to hold then-Tarke could not be at Colio. The hunter said it selves ready to march as soon as arrangements could he made at Louisville for the transportation up the river of a field piece, ammunition and previsions.

(Section 9 will contain an account of the taking of Riddle's and Martin's Stations-of the escape of Capt. Hinkston, who first gave information of army of about 1000 men under General Clarke into the enemy's country, and a tona severe action. destroying two towns with all their provisions &c]

Woodford con .ty, Ky. October 4, 1926. MR. BRALFORIE

Dear Sir - Mr. Yates, the superinter Jout of Mrs Laugh's institution for relieving impediments on speech at Cincinnati, baving been solicin d by sev ial persons in Kentucky, and advised by myself o establish his austribution a short time at Lexiogcu, has consented to do se. It is to be hoped, that lose for whose benefit and convenience, this meashas appointed the latic inst. for his being at Lex-

With a hope of being relieved of an impediment of speech, which I have labored noder for many years, I applied, and have become acquaicted with Mrs Leign's system; if will perhaps be expected hat I should express an opinion on the subject. What the system is I am not at liberty to say, but thus much I am free to communicate, that the na-! ture, sent and cause of the impediment is first explained to the patient; a subject upon which in genterance, with the steps necessary to pursue it, are sourch. It was a remarkable wet season, all the rivers were then clearly pointed out, which if he pursues, relief, is lighly probable. To pursue those steps, as far as I can judge, to mere stutterers, is not very difficult to however distressing a degree that impediment may exhibit itself, and hence it is, that some cases apparently of the worst kind, have been relayed in Vera Cruz, arrived here last evening. a short time. But there are impediments of speech narrowly escaped, the Indians having crossed the where the power over the organs of speech seems main and Mexico, have concluded the main busideed, and I think can culy be done by the most ancation of the rules laid down, which by the way is invest at Acapetco, where the others were daily exital; for there is nothing strained, nothing artificial | Cruzly express) of the delegation from the United or unnatural in the system. In short I think it has States.

believe, I am the only Kentor kian that has attend | no money to pay for them. The mines improde ed, or become acquainted with the system. I have plaken the liberty to trouble you with the perusal of panies, abandoned. the express which brought the news that Ruddle's & This scrawl, you are at liberty to make what use of it you may think will best promote the interest of Mexican Navy, which is in a dismantled and medithat unhappy class of my fellow citizens.

Respectfully your WILLIS FIELD.

settlements in Kentucky, and bringing the whole delegates from the different countries, for nominat-We learn from Trenton, that the convention of country under their control. To effect this pro- ing a ticket to represent. New-dersey in the next Congress, assembled at that place on Wednesday. General JACKSON had a considerable majority - McKee and joined by Col. Byrd with some on the convention, and nominated caudilates for give all the S ath American Republics to follow the British regulars and Canadian volunteers; and Congress favorable to him. The linears of the adjevemple of the United States, and the following ve ministration, who were a minority of the cook no cy proportant official letter from the Mexican legation, secoded from the majority, and nominated a turn, coming from the Congress at Panaira. ticket of their own .- Francin Gazette.

> It is stilled that the contest between Georgia and Alabama relative to the boundary line, has !! been settled by the Alabama commissioners as senting to the proposition of those of Georgia.

Convention, Judiciary -One great reason which produces, in our minds, the conviction that should reside. This defect, we believe, is shared four excellency. by us in common with all the states of the union two Assembly will continue its sessions in the law in

son. At the month of the Ohio he fell in company ly arrived at Harrod sourch, early in the month of the concurrance is required, in the first instance, in a few days, with the high Three Sisters, also to with Doc. Walker, who had descented the Ohio for day, and gave the information. culations that could be made, it was considered and ders, can exist; the mode of proceeding is clear possible that they could arrive with such an army, and definite; the metes and bounds too visible to

> But in relation to the legislation and judicia' departments, the case is quite different. The To his Excellency the Amisur of State ? functionaries of each, as in the instance above given, are equally bound to support the constitunen attempted to cross the Kentucky river at the tion; the oath prescribed for them is substantial ord helow Prankfort, on their way from Bryan's by the same. Put the constitution contains no station to Louisville to purchase corn. As this provision, which distinctly, or even by fair imparly descended the lank they were fired on by a plication, gives to the enactments of the one, or party of Indians with mushets, charged with ball the decisions of the other a paramount character. und buck shot. These were arms not generally | -- Their powers, then, to but one constitutional question, for aught that appears in the constitution, are co-cipal, or co-ordinate.

Resort will, in vary, he had to English precedents, to establish the sepremary of the judicia-The information of the taking of Riddle's and ity, for the reason that Kings, Lords and commonfartin's stations, entirely changed the project that filly acting consentuneously, claim to be omnipo-

We are, of course, aware that it is the practice of our judicial tribunals, federal and state, to decide upon the constitutionality of legislative acts; and in doing so, taking into view their eath of office, they but do their daty, and act wi hin led their sphere - Int then it is equally within the constitutional competency of the legislation to pass and to re pass those acts; and the judges can still persist in their opinion. Here, then, is a conflict of opinious between two departments, constitutionally possessing cocqual power. No ullimate arbitrium is enacted by the constitution: blerein we say, that instrument is defective; and officer with a sufficient force was stationed at the has long as it remains in its present state, controversies will arise, as they have already arisen, a Tish or jurisdiction will take place, the people will not yield; their organ, the Legislature, will int yield; the scenes, singlar to those recently soled in Kentucky, will be exhibited.

We wish to see this question settled; and it can only be effectually settled by an amendment o the constitution. For whenever a crisis shall cirive, when the people of this state, its with one voice, shall call for the passage of a law, and the judges shall persist in pronouncing it inconstilutional, a contest will arise, characterised by features of ferocity and violence, which a peal even in anticipation -We are not alraid of entrusting their being taken-of the raising and marching and the constitution to the culm and dispassionate revision of such near as the people will select at this time. Let them give this power to some ilepartment of the government; but let it be expressy given; there can then be no cavil about it; the tinger can be put upon the clause in which it is on Water-street, Lexington, whe e the different par conferred and there will be an end of all controversies.—Nashvitle Repudlican.

> From the Augusto (Geo.) Courier, Sert. 13. A SLECK OF WAR.

By Saturday night's mail we received the foltre is intemied, will for their own sake, as well as llowing printed orders, from the office of the for that of the institution, embrace the opnortunity, Georgia Reporter. We presume this troop is esit is probable it will not again occur. Mr. Yates destined for the Creek Nation. We wait with considerable anxiety, for further information relative to the operations of the Executive upon our frontiers:-

HANCOCK TROOP.

I have received orders from his Excellency the Governor to prepare the Hancock Troop for an immediate march, with unitorn's complete. In obethence thereto. I hereby order the members of the Hancock Troop, to paralle in Sparta, on eral he has hitherto, either had no lidea at all, or saturday, the 23d of September, with uniform incorrect ones. The path to clear and distinct ut-R. S. HARDWICK, Copt.

MALTITIONE, SEPT. 21.

FROM VERA CRUZ. The sehr. Blucker, Captam Pitch, 22 days from

We learn by the Blueber, that the delegation which properly cannot be called mere stattering | from the four Republics, Columbia, Pera, Guatecompleatly prostrated; or from very long standing, ness of the Grand Congress of Panama, without waipinion of all who have become acquainted with the member of each Legation had returned to their tem -It is not an easy but a very difficult task in barked for Acapulco to vesume their sessions at of the drawing. Tacut aya, near the city of Mexico. The Mexican in a greater or less degree recessory in all cases pecied. Notting is sant in the Government Excra-Relief, buyever, when obtained, is, I concoive rad- ardinary G izerts (which was transmitted to Vova sidered as donations.

The state of Commerce is represented as deplo This being a new and nevel institution, and as I raile; two years stock of goods in the market, and the 1st 400 dollar prize are from Ises I to to inclutive, and many of those engaged by foreign Com-

> Commodore Porter had taken command of the When Blucher lift, Vera Cruz was quite heal

weeks previous to his departure. We have received by this arrival a file of the Astro de la America, printed al Vera Cruz, to the CRUNCES are given for all the prizes except tre 24th August, and a supplement to the Mercury. That state voices by general ticket. The friends of In them we find nothing of interest but some

Supplement to the Mercury No. 237.

VIVA LA PATRIA. LONG TIVE DUR COUNTRY.

Mexican Logation in the Assembly of the new states of America

Most Exertiffit Sin - We have arrived at this ort His day on board the brig of war Constant. We departed from Panama on the 21st of last mouth Inly,) and we have the pleasure to inform your I's tact will a place where there was cannon, the pro- a convention should be assembled, arrises from Preaty of Perpetual from and Friendship he cellency that on the 15th of the same north, all the indefinite basis, on which the judiciary repasses, and the fulnic of the constitution of our
stille to designate, expressly, in what body the Chaplin who was taken prisoner by the Indians ultimate arbitrament of constitutional questions few days we shall have the honor to lay them before produce of the ill determine whether the

and with the union itself. As long as this question Tacabava. In consequence of this, a Minister are assured that the terms shall be so modified and ciced. Upon receiving infurmation of the medita- ten remains unadjusted, will there be continued fire every Republic will go to Mexico, whilst the arranged as to sait the circum times and ability of to give an account of the priceedings in the Con- ferer receive no benefit after a beau fice triater By the theory of our government, each of its gress. His excellency Don Peter Gaul, Minister, the system on his part, the equivalent will be tended departments have orbits, distinct and make them. Colombia, as to depart from the place for turned. Checumett, Sept. 28, 1826-40-46. +Blockhause a strong highouse the see and story of our government, each of its tree departments have orbits, distinct at 1 mile for the overputs or protondes beyond the first 18 pendent, assigned them. In the constitution of the end of the first of the end of the elling of animals, & which has not been made by articles of non-early and elling of animals, & which has not been made by articles and will proceed to Mexico, the land matrix between the accompanied on, and will proceed to Mexico, the land matrix between the accompanied on, and will proceed to Mexico, the land look of the land o

where he erected a fort and called it Print Seifer p beatterpt the Central trace of all times and safe- sworn to support the contract to and that of the Central trace of a dit nerve

tion. But if the President Linds withhold his ventage to pleased to order whatever you may We give your Excillency this information that Sometion be gave was sent to every station in constitutional sanction from an act of Congress, it ink proper to precure whatever sold and execute the con titution provides that, if re-enacted by mediation of which the Plenapotentiaries may stand five thirds of both Louses, it shall be once a law, I to need, in an anterprenative with the dignity ae best mode to defeat them. From the best cal- liere no deabt, with respect to the extent of power af the Republic; and if at your Precioncy may transent this important in visto his 1 xcellerey the President. May 6 if preserve your life many JOSE WALLA STORELENA,

Signed. JOSL DOBANGELY. and of Pherior a d Foreguest ous &

BEATHS.

Dien en Monday du Odirst at Can phelisville, Creen county, by after a smort ilmess of tour days, Mess Jace B. Croze, only daughter of Mr V m. Crow, offer itville, Ky, in the 18th year of her age.

The disposition of this y mug tady, was wild at dumiable, and her whole conduct during her short sojournment here, was such as to obtain the frie delip of all with whom she was ariginanted. The parents of this interesting voting lady were shoul 75 miles from home on the way to their friends in Ohio when their journey and the journey of their amisble child, was arrested by a severe fever, which terminated her earthly career, and left her patents and acquaimances the despest distress for the loss of one so deserved

On Friday last, in Madison county, on I. s return from S wh Carolina, Mr Francis Dount g. a worthy and respectable citizen of Payotte county Itis remains were brought to his residence in this county and inter-

AUCTION SALES.

A VALUATLE STOCK OF BOOKS. OW on the way from Philadelphia is daily expect-

EX D. EFABFORD.

Catalogues can be had at the Auction Store DRY GOODS, Young thyson Tea, Glassoure, Furniture, and several large telass Cases, at 10 o'clerk tomorrow morning.

Lexington, Sept. 29 +-39-3t

ISAAC F. HEATON, TAILOR. ton and vicinity, that he has removed to a read acjoining Mr Clarke's Ha ter Shep, where he can ac commodate his customers in the latest and neatest

He wants one or two B vs as apprentices - he to wants to employ 1 or 2 Jul RNI YMFN TAUGRS, who are first rate wirkmen, and no other meet app Lexing on, October 13-41

RUSH WINDOW PLIFTS. TABLE subscriber has for sale WY DGV BUNKEY made of a neculiar success of (UNIV) made of a peculiar species of fet \$1 ES, so d are considered superior to any other except Venetica Blinds Any person cesirons of printesing nay be saited by applying at WM. METGATFIES terus may be seen.

ALLEN M POFF.

October 13, 18 6 -- 41 N. H. Those who wish to purchase, must apply

ELEVENTH CLASS.

GRAND MASONIC HALL LOTTERY

To commence Drawing in a few days.

			SCHEME:		
Ī	prize	of	\$1000	is	\$1000
5	prizes	of	400	İs	21.00
-10		of	101)	is	11.60
30		of	51)	is	1500
50		of	20	15	1660
100		uf	10	15	11.60
1300		υf	5	15	6500
1.106	Trivos	2 221	puting to		

ONLY ONE BLANK TO A PRIZE. PRICE OF THERETS. For a single Ticket For halt Tickets For quarter Tickets

THE DRAWING Will he divided into six days, 200 numbers and a correspending number of prizes on the five jirst dayson the fith and last the balance of prizes will be drawn.

The 5 prizes of 400 dollars will be given to the the habit seems to be ir corporated in, and to make ting for the moral nulneace of Ministers from the last drawn numbers on each of the 5 first day's a part of the man kiniself; in such cases the general United States and the European powers. One drawnes. The Righest Prize will be deposited on the opening of the wheels on the sixth day, all all sol ject, is, that it is possible to follow out the six respective governments—the remainder had emergeneit er prizes will be floating from the connected

Prizessubject to a deduction of 20 per cent and rountling attention and perseverance in the application and part of that from Guatemala bad are will be gaid in thirty days after the drawing is concluded, but if not demanded within ferr months after the drawing is completed will be con-Each of the 400 dollar prizes will be paid in part

by 10 Tickets in the present class, and the highest rize in part by twenty-The Tickets selected for trive; for the 2nd from Nes. 11 to 20; for the 5d from 21 to 30, for the 4th from 11 to 40; and 6 r the th train 4t to 50-These selected for the Highest Prize are from Nos. 51 to 70 melasive

TICKETS CAN BE PURCHASED one frigate properly. In the 19th to were for 10 Tickets yen will pay in hand Ten Dollars and give your note to Forty thy, no instance of fever having occurred for six h Dollars which note may be cancelled at any time within tendarslafter the 5th days drawing is over by a surrender of the same 19 Th kets-wherety i I N ighest, for the risque of One Dollar only perlicket.

the The Manager carnestly lopes that his former agents and the triends of the Institution generally will make their respective orders for, lackets as some as possible, as it is has desire that the Lettery shall he co. conded by the lath of Orinher next. J. M. PIKE, Shineger.

Lex. Atg. 20, 1026.

STANDERING.

R YATES, supermit mant of vis. LEIGH'S Wagerick, widestantish an astumon at Lexington) about the 15th of October next to centinge a ho, time. Ite has been soluted to take this step system gentlemen in that state. As it is not probable that such as opportunity will again occur an a ject to embrace his opportunity.

And as it is wished that all in the country neighbouring Lexington who are afflicted will apply, they thers have departed for their respective countries [such applicant. And should the unfortunate suf-

He goes his death to meet.

Why murmurs Ilois the crowd? I'ne car approaches near; Behold find in his shrend, A sable coffin there. Upon that coffin he With auguish takes lis seat; The bell tolls solemaly, The crowd moves turo' the street.

Now he directs a halt, Who holds the chief command; Beneath bim is the vault, the gallows is at hand Monraful he looks around, On all that he can see; From time's remotest bound,

No more the light of day, Will strike that closing eye; They drive the car away. The victim hangs on high. He was his parents' joy, Their hearts to him were lent; Their prace did he destroy, His fate they now lameut.

He views eternity!

HUMAN LIFE. Lirr has a thousand charms, A thousand, dreams of bliss; Hope, Friendship, Love, thy bosom warms-A gleam of mercy this: But soon that sim-lit hour is past, And hope thes shivering from the blast.

Life has a thousand ills-A thousand anxions fears; Clouds gather on the sunny hills, And doubts dissolve in tears: But hope comes smilling through the storm-A ratubow round her angle form.

Life has a thousand joys, Youth fondly dreams for ever; But night draws on-Youth droops and sighs "Will day return!-Oh never!" Switt as a breath, light breaks the gloom, And Gladuess smiles on Sorrow's tomb.

Tis but a change at best, Upon Lifes busy shore-A little toil a little rest. And all its cares are o'er, Theo seal'il, immutable, thy state-Fix'd-an irrevocable fate!

It is a dream—But know Death's cold hand breaks that slumber; And who shall tell, if bliss or woe Those countless moments uninver? It is beyond an angel's ken To pierce the veil that rises then!

Life is a narrow sea, But who its bounds may tell? Its viewless depths-Eternity-Its limits-Heaven or Hell! A point-a moment-on il hang Unutter'd bliss-exhausted pang!

"Tis thine-but moments past, Nor prayers nor tears recal; E'en while thou readest, light and fast Time's noiseless footsteps fall; And o,er Life's golden sands he flies, His path serene as evening skies.

Health basks upon thy braw, But Death's cold victing see: Soon thou must lie as they do now: And others gaze on thee, nu llope's gay visions seem To them as bright as once thy dream.

From out Life's rose-wreath bow'r Thou glisteneth gaily forth, And all is bright-a sunny hour On sky, and sea, and earth; But darkness cometh, and the gloom No beam can pierce-a rayless tomb!

Oh where is thy spirit, when Friends round thy couch are weeping, Borne on an angel's pinion then, From where that dust is sleeping? Death solves the question!-Ere it come, prepare None find their pardoo or repentance there

REMARKABLE PROVIDENCE. We have to record a very remarkable and Providential event, which, though we are satisfied of its truth, may appear fabulous at least, if not wilfully false. We were in Duanesburgh last Sunday, when we learned the particulars of this extraordinary affair. On the Sunday previous, (the 3d inst.) in the afternoon, and during a violent thunderstorm, the covenental church in Duaneshurgh was struck by lightning. The electrical fluid randown a stove pipe, from whence it passed off among the congregation, then in the act of divine worship, stripped the bonnet from the head of an elderly lady sitting near the pipe, shocked sensibly, but not severely several of the kadies; prostrated to the floor the san of the Rev. Mr. M'Masters; then ascended by one of the pillars of the polpit, and abso-Intely played upon the cheek of Mr. M'Masters, who was officiating in the pulpit, and scorched one or both of his whiskers. From the face of the reverend gentleman, it passed off without being further naticed! None of the parties were serously injared; although one lady, in a delicate simution, was so frightened, as to produce serious consequences; but it is hoped the lady's life is but of danger. Albuny Observer, Sept. 15.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. HE capartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Foster & Varinno is this day dissolved by mutual coasent. All persons indebted to the littrare requested to make immediate payment to R Foster who is authorized to settle the same. All persons have ing claims will present them for settlement

HUGH FOSTER. Lexington, Way 1, 1825-18-tf. JOHN VARNUM.

HUGH FOSTER continues business as usual to his old stand and lies on hand far saie some of Austin's best CLO [118] and CASSIME TIS low for eash.

NEW GOODS. PRITCHARTT & ROBINSON, EAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR STRING GOODS, Unusisting of a very gow ral assortment of MF & CHANDIZE.

WHIFV invite the cornends to give them a call, and pledge themselves to sell on as good terros as any to Lexit grop.

May ad, 18 6--18 f

THITHD STATES' TREERSPH." ... JOHN NOR TON is authorised to receipt to in, sums due me on account of the United States D GhESN. 80g 1 12 1825 -37tf.

TALL & WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and now opening a large MERCHANDIZE,

BE ECTED by he self, consisting of British, Prenct. In its and Domestic with less noted strong by of Blue and Brack Electoral Sacony and London Superfine BROAD CLOTHS.

Olives, Greens, Brooms, Drabs, Clarets and Mixed for SURTOUTS and GREET COSTS. CARPETINGS for Rooms, Passages and Sairs; RULLING CLOTHS, No 3-5, 6 and 7; FUOWERED PAPER for Rooms and Passages; WINES in half Barcels of a superior quanty

Un Consegnment,
WINDOW GLASS of alesizes - BOUTLES in Boxes All of which will be sold at his usual low cate. a those purchasing to sell again, he can oil reansiderable inducements.

JOHN THEFORD, No. 49, Main street.

ALMANACS.

THE Old BLIND MAN will abend to sell Almanacs at the following places next season At Versaills on the 1st Mondays in October, November and flecember.

At Nicholasvitie on the 3d Mondays in October and At Frankfurt from the 1st to the 3d Monday in De-

At Georgetown on the 1st Monday in January JOHN CHRISTIAN. August 20 -- 34

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTIVILLY SOLICITIES TO THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

T the corner of Main and Mam-cross streets, (re A cently occupied by E. Yeiser and next door to his present Currying shop) which is now opened by THOMAS MOUAT & CO.

AS A GROUPKY STORE AND BAKE HOUSE, Where they offer for sale as low as can be purchased in any other Store in town, a choice selection of Groceries, among which are
LOAF and LUMP SUGAR,

New Orleans do Coffee, Lea and Chocolate, Pepper and Alspice, Cloves and Ginger, Almonds and Raisins, Nutmegs and Chinamon

Mackerel, Codlish, smoked Berrings and Salmon m kegs, Port, Claret, Madeira and Tenerille Wine

Brandy, Rum, Gin and Whiskey, Spermacetti and Tallow Candles, Gun powder and Shot, Madder, Copperss and Allum, Logwood and Camwood, Plug and Pigtail Pobacco, Glass and Queensware

Spin Cottan Bed-Cords and Plaw-lines, single or by the dozen Cut Nails and Heads Flour by the bbl. cwt or smaller quantity to suit parchasers

And every other article usually called for at a Grocery. THE BAKING BUSINESS Will be under the impoed ate superintendance of Mr. McOuat, whose known experience in the business renders it a necessary to say more to the public, than that they may depend at all times upon being furnished will good fresh BREAD, RISK &c. together with But-ter, Boston and Water CHAEKERS, by the bbl. keg or pound-which they warrant shall not be inferior to any made in the state

. They hope to receive such a share of public patronage as their attention to business and exertions to Lex. July 3rd 1826-27-tf

FRESH MEDICINES.

JOHN NORTON. AS just received from the east-ward, an Invoice of fresh Drugs and Medicar's which he offers for sale

It holesale and Retail; together with a general assortment of Paints, Dye Stulfs, Patent Medi-

of all sizes, at his Drug and Chymical Store, cor ner of Main and Upper streets, south of the Court

BUTLER'S Vegetable Indian Specific

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions. Spitting of Blood, Asthma's, Sure disorders of the Breast and Lungs, the above Medicines are recommended by many Certificates price \$1-each.

Sald by JOHN NORTON, Druggist. N. B. Country Physicians and Apothecary'sorders, supplied at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms.

SWAIM'S PANACEA \$2.50 per Fottle Lexington, March 1st 1826-9-tf.

New Auction and Commission House. 1111. Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Levington, and its vicindy, that he has taken the House on Mam-street, next door to Mr Sanoeli Pifkington's Grocery Store, and immediately opposite the Exchange Office of Mr David A

intends transacting a GENERAL AUGITON AND COMMISSION BUSINESS From his long experience in that line, and hy a strict person d attention to its duties, he hopes to mera a share of public patronage.
His regular auction does will be on Mondays, Wed-

nesdays and Fridays. He will Iso sell GUOSS a fri vate sale, on days when he has o Auction
1. LYON, Auctioneer.

Lexington, June 12, 18-6-26

MEDICAL NOTICE.

OCTOR BEST respectfully tenders his professional secvices, in the various branches of the profession, to the citizens of Lexington and Payette county. His office and residence are in Main street between the Grand Masonic

Hall and St John's Clapel.

N. B. A few Medical students can be accoming dated with board and lodgrug. April 6, 1826--1:-tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE. THE subscribers of rfor sale that commodous and valuable Tavern stand in the town of Nicholasville, Jessamine county, furnerly owned by the late Seneral William Lewis and Captain Lichard Big'now er, and for many years occupied by them as a savern They oller in addition, a let adjoining in the reas of said tavern; having a large and countedious stable capable of holding upwards of 4. horses. The stable is Thrick and in every way fixed for the tavern or fivery stable kneper. They offer also stoodly out has which have no bouldings on them; well suited and situation. ed for gooden or passuring. As no individual would probably teaks so large a perclass without exanoung the premioes. Forther course is deemed need ess; a y erson wishing to be informed as to the extern, fiftee, of said property, on be further satisfied by appuration to R. Will stiving on the presenses, or to cancer sul scillers living rear Vicuolasville.

Tertis it a te easy to the purchaser.
RICHA D LICHTOWER and JOSLEM WALLACE

PROPOSALC.

For the publication of an elementary book, designed for the use of children from the age of five to thistocen, in the acquisation of the prench language, introduced under the following title: An Die entery Book for learning the French Lon-

on a condition the capacity of children and for it is an altered from the Serman of Soil of taken profixed by road d reading erimifles to facilitate a convet food, which This work has been, and is approved, and recom-mended by Mr Pai, Professor at the Fuo de Voedenia, Or. Lindsley, President of Comberland Colleger Mr (eviers, Processor of M. dora Languages at said Col., Ca'dwell Legaling Physianit with this, the translator Leys leave to convarish that whilst she is regard to said publication as Clerk Circuit Court convaris whereby to free hersel and hamily folloped Chapman Rev. G. T. chary coherrassment, she is no less so from the hope of readering less lf us tul, in being the account of expectation of R. 2. Chambers Thomas ending a general knowlege of the French language | Chip Maj. E. R. throughout the United States; for, buit well under Caddwell M stood, that this elementary book is intended, and con- Carins 1.3. sequently calculated to lamitate the study of the Challen William French language in all elementary schools indiscren- Cassell Abrum ina ely-as nothing can be really useful, without it is Clark Miss F. Rolamah

This work will be printed on good paper and large | Crook Berjamin vp-, and be delivered to each subscriber at \$2 per copy! Caruthers Mm. in boards, circulostances requiring that half of the sub-scription price should be paid in advince. A subscrip- Cable F. S. 2 on paper is left at Messrs. Rober son & Elliott's Book tore, where persons so disposed are politely requested to enter their respective names

It will be allowed me, respectfully to spile those Daly Capt L. subscribers who have not as yet complied with the Davy & Bradley of dit on mentioned in the prospective, kindly to do so Davis George, by sending the half arount of said subscription either. Dishman Mr. a Judge Catopbell's Office, or to Messis Hobertson & Davenp rt Samuel

I know that to be an unusual request, but I am neces- De man Mary sitated to make it. The work I am about publishing cannot, for waid of accented types be prioted here, nor Fwing Elizabeth Mrs. can it be done nearer than Unchinati, where I must Elliott William be present to superint d the correction. This creates Elliott William many expenses that would have been avoided, could the work have been cruited in this place. Again I must leave something for the support of noy three children during my absence. All this I could not meet, were it not for the hopes of adding considerably to the subscription, in passing through Louisville, Bardstown, Lexington, &c. And a last cause why the genthat an alvance will be made, is, it is true, one of a private nature; but when the public is called upon, and that not long the region way it is my appropriate that the relief of the falloway Jane. in aic unusual way, it is my opinion that the why so should be understood. Af w months ago, being ninexprecedly exposed to the extremity of want, I got a loan Graves James of 865 from a physician a: _____, (out of delicacy t will omit the name of the person and place,) and first in his hands, as a sucred deposite, a valuable number of articles belonging to my wardrobe—articles not only a Guest and h. valuable in themselves, but rendered still more so in Grey Thomas their being mostly gills from my deceas d father. I have of value, I did leave in this gentleman's hands, thinking it was safer with him than with myself. On my arrival at Nashville, I wrote to him, beging him to take every possible care of not property, and that it had every reason to believe that I could pay from before the year was out. To all this I have received no answer; but on truck has been broken open, contied of its valuable contents, replaced by a few loose things of no value, and sent to me without a single written word or any other notice whatsoever. To pay this man, and demand my property, is the last constitution me to wish an advance on the subscription. To see my 'aughter, who now has no other protection but my self deprived of what would be to ner a lattle fortune; to see myself de rived of the gs that were dear to me on account of the fond recotlections they lefted to nour-ish, is sore to my heart. This instance of an absolute. Joh son Mrs. Mary want of generosity and good faith, and that in one from Johnson Win. Jackson Willis all those principles that are honorable in ma; this in Jackson Willis Jereadeau H. P. starce, I say, stainly alone—and well indeed, for the aillicted, that it does. A late authoress, to try the disposition of the people of the United states, took the trouble one morning to go about the city of New York, here and there asking some of the plain people she met, the way to such or such a place. Without purposely so cking it, I have find a better opportunity than this tady to discover, that in the United States, as in all others.

er places, he who seeks politeness or friendship by en deavenring to deserve either, will most assuredly findboth. Of the truth of this, I have a signal example in myself. I came here without any recommendations, being wholly unknown; or if known, it has only been surrounded by circumstances must likely to excite! doub's, still my apparent wish to get along creditably has met with every encouragement. I have experinced general kindness; nay, in many instances I have found a sympathy in some of the ladies of this place, that might well warrant the supposition I a long standing friendship on the ladies. cines, all of superior quality. Also Shim's Panacea, Perfumery, Surgical Instroments Medicine Chests, and Anothecary's Ware have released me-and from all I have experienced the

most gratifying good will. May, therefore, the enti-zens of Nashvi le accept my most grateful thanks, mixd with die hope, that I may ever act so as to merit their coefficience and esteem. BARBARA O'SULLIVAN ADDICKS.

Nashvide June 1826. MARNIX VIRDEN,

ESPLCT FULLY is forms his friends in Lexi ogton, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is new ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving him self; and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Midstreet, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply. Lexagton, fuly 29th, 15 > -30-tt.

Brushes, Soap, and The, WHOLES ALE AND BELAIL, at my shop on Main Cross screet texington, where CASH will be given for oap Grease

3400 ROWARD IN SPECIE.

With above sum will be given to any person who wint apprel end and ludge in the jail of this town RANDAL W. SMITH;

Said South is about 4.3 years of age spare made, thin visage, thather es and noir, and rearly 6 feet high, it is said for his a sear animewhere on his check or jaw. He has resided some years bear the backs of the Ohio, a bout 3 miles above the month of Sidt river Information where the reward can be obtained, can

be had of the Filitar of the Caz ite. The atrocious murder of Lr BROWN, on Friday Let, by the said Smith, who at the same time sho his la eran raw will doubtless stingulate the exertions of every well disposed citizen, to bring him to justice. Louisville, Sept. 15th, 1846 - 59-tf

A LIST OF LEVINES DEMAINING is the Past office in Lexington Ky 30th Sept. 1826. Which it not called for in . months will be sent to the General Post Office as dear

Olen Isham R. Adams Robert Marich Assel Mexarder Willian Blades Wm H.

Brish la lieorge

Barroroux Joseph

Adams Benjamin Ath: y Prostey Alender Edward All a Granville Al en Wiss C. A. All o Miss Marria Ad. 778 M.88. E. H. Alich dames

Hall James Pishop Pennell Ir ad tal com Bridgam John

Il Branch Mathews Baker Amos Baker Sim. Bradford John 6 Breckenidee W [

Berry Richard

Clerk Circuit Court

Dickinson Col. Inc. B

Ford Nicholas W Fancet David

Gallaway Jane Glass Miss E iza Ann Guallard Beei

Hawkins Rowland T. Finks'end C. Hawkins Anthony Haggin Susan T. Miss. Hawes Mrs. Haggin James Hornback Wm. Iran:iltun Mrs Theodocia fluoe Adolphus Harper Joho Huss Mrs Pr Harrison Mrs. Caroline E. Hant Wilson Harrison Rev. C. R.

Kelfey Michael 2 Knight Dr. L. M.

Leblanc Octave 4 Lee Chs. 5 2 Lane Mrs. A. M. Lane fas. or Win.

Loony Miss. Jane C. 2 Manners Catherine Madison George Maharter Saml Matla oy Kich. Megowan Jas G Misnet Mrs Sarah Mantgomery Robert Moore Leighton G Moxley Christopher M Niti Rob rt M'Collie Mrs Janett

M'Meekin Robert Velson Ambrose

Perfect John Prather Mrs Sarah Patterson Robert J. Parker Gabriel Patterson Joseph 'attie John Pearson Robt W. Perop Andrew Paul Peter

Raffinesque C, S. 3 Redoran C F: Fankin John M Richardson Dijah tichardson Semorn Richardson Jetin Rutherford Joseph

Scafferd Joseph Si yers Joseph Sanders Dangerfield scales & pencer Shaw Jonn R Sanders James a lers Walker savary Henry tepliens Capt Thomas thertl' of Factte County Stewart Sami. rilleel Mary Simpson Miss. Martha G. Sunth Samuel mith Bruce C

Frue Robert Ta for Josephus

Wilson Mary Ann časson John W. 2 Wilson Elizabeth Williams Original Valls Wiss Ann Watts Wor D. Washer & Vanpelt Weizel J. C. Wise Frederick Will ams Susamah Wilson Mrs 33, H. Ames Margaret Wil on Win Williamson Miss F. C. Wy neol Win. 2 Wright Clas-Worthington br W C. Wright Edwin Hoolsey land

Young John Persons calling for telters in the above List will (lease say the) are an entised.

JUNCPH FR KLIN, Per Mader Oct 2, 1875 - 4. -- 1.

Brown Simon or Mrs. Ar-11

Bon r P ill un

Botts Gerige

ford Mark

Boyle Ville, m

Brown Sachel M.

B pham dames B. Ballock Wm F

Bur on Richard

Byman Ber ismin

Clark Thomas

t wake Jno H.

Celeman Isaac J.

Coteman Philes

Condley Catharine

Cotton Mis Jane

Constock Mrs Sally

Duolsp Maj John

Pongla's Arri 2 Donnelly Patrick

Imperon Victor

Donig n Patrick

Emmerson High

Falconer Thomas

Fyler Mrs Saralı

Geogliegan Milton

Goodacre Hobt S

Goadloe Miss E. J.

Gillner L'atherine

Grinoulls Itobert

G thert John

Heaton Isaac F.

Hillix James If.

Helmes Rebert

How Abraham

Holley Robert

Holmes Via

Judy R. E.

Jones Phos

Johnson Mr

Jones Allerd

Kelly John

Kindred James 2

Lyndsa John

Lootridge John

Looney Alfred

Lister Jusiali

Mullen Neil

M'Dowell John

M'Phirson Havid M; sar Col. Wm.

M'Elroy Capt. Thos.

Montgomery Miss Sophia 5

Montgomery Maj. Saml M'Quilkin Robert

M'Murtry Dr. James

M'Donald John

Oconol Carnelius

Payne Col E. C.

Patts Rev. Geo. 3

Robbins Mary Ano

Russell Mrs. Mary

Rowand Celia R

Robinson Alisol m

Robinson Macy R.

Smytha Ezekiel

Stith Wm Simpson N. M. Spiers Greenberry

Smith Joho

Spiers John

Snider John

Scott Reij.

Syme John

Stuart John

Summers Noali

Stackhitic John

Taylor William

Tiedway J. D. Tanner John

Stone Mic jah

Stockwell Wm. H.

Suthway Dr. James 2

Tanner-Agt. for A. Young

Scot Wm.

Sm th Mrs. Matilda

Prince Benedict (or if dead

Pike Jas M.

Precter Rolan

Pullian Joseph

Printess Wm.

to his heirs)

Rowan S. G.

Ross Joseph

M'Nair John

M' Vit Me.

M. Kee John

Luesley Miss. Rachael

Hongland Martin

Huss Mrs Precilla

Humphreys Lester

Hole man Reubin

Hill John M.

Greeo Flizabeth

Ganti S N. S

Cilpin Ralph

Goillaicd Bartholomew

Flournoy V. M.

Frisby Isaac

Dan Walter

Ervin James

Ellis Ben

Cunningham Rev. Jos. P.

Coleman Thos

Crary O. A.

Cox James

3 Louden Wm

Dun Wm.

Thristif John

For Sale, 145 ACRES OF FIRST RATE

LANDS -SOCIETY WAY One mile and a halffrom Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one halt is timbered laud, the hal iance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame louse and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette musty, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dee'd, . Id is now offered for sale low for CASH by the beics of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by bim and the lane stown, &c.

GEORGE ROBINSON Lex. April 1, 1824---f4--tf.

Branch of the Pank of the Commonwealth of Kon' tucky at Lexington June 13th, 1826.

Of ICE is hereby given that, by vuture of a mort-gage executed on the 8th day of Nov. 1821 (re-corded in the Clerks office of the Fayette county court) by William M'Cast to the President and Directers of the Bark of the Comotonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 18th day of Oct. her next on the printies, to the highest hidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, the right, little and interest of the said W'Caff to the our tgaged property to wit: stry acres of land lying part in Clark and part in Fayette countes on Bocos Creek, more particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay said Bank the start of one lim-died and severty four Bollars, with interest from the 18th day of Nov. 1825 with cost &c.

Subject however, to be redeemed within two years upon the amonot for which it may be sold, being deposited in Bank, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per anomo from the time of sale to the By order of the Board,

JOHN H MORTON, Cashier. 24---tds. State of Kentukey, Jessamine Circuit Sea July Term 1826. Thomas Haydon and Nathanief Morres, complainants, against

James Dunns Ex'ors, and others defen chancery. HIS day came the complainants by their Counsel and on their motion, leave was given, and they filed a bill of revivor against the heirs of Lewis Craig deceased—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joseph Bledsoe and William Thomas and Frances his wife, defendants, made by the said bid of revivor, are oot inhabitants of this commonwealth. Therefore oo metion of the complainants, it is o dered by the court, that unless they, the said absent dele dants do appear here on or before the first day of the nex? October term of this court, and answer the complainants birls here o the same shall be taken for conessed against them and it is further etdered that a copy of this order be inserted in some an horized newspaper of this commonwealth, for two callender months in

succession; and this suit is ordered to be continued until the next term. DANIEL B. PRICE, clk j c.c. A copy test. 37—2m.

LEXINGTON DYE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber has lately removed from his old sland on Main Street, to the large stone house farmerly occupied by Mr. W. Tod, on Water St hetween the Lower and Upper market Houses; where SILKS, CRAPES, CLOTHS, &c, &c, will be dyed in various colours and finished equal to any in America or Europe, and warranted durable.
All kinds of GARMENTS will be SCOURED AND DRESSED in the best manner and at the shortest notice: Having had long experience in this business, he doubts not, his efforts to please his customers, will prove satisfactory.

WILLIAM CAHILL. Lexington April 6. 1826-14-tf.

FOR SALE, A TRACT OF LAND, Containing 155 ACRES,

VIVE in the head waters of Hickman, about six VIVG in the head waters of Hickman, about six and a half miles southeast of Lexington and three miles northwest of Athens, near Walnut Hill, between the roads leading from Lexington to Winchester and Athens, formerly owned by my tather Wm Alexander. On it are an excellent Apple and young Peach Orchard; and several never fating Springs of excellent water. Likewise a composition ED NE commodious FRAME HOUSE, Kitchen, Barn, Stables and other out bouses; the whole under lence Persons wishing to purchase and who are desirons of knowing any thing lurther relative to the above named place, are requested to call on the subscriber living on the premises.

H. B. ALEXANDER.

August 29th 1826--35

JAMES B. JANUARY.

PRESENTS his compliments to his clients and informs them, that during his temporary absence, their business in Fayette circuit court will be attended to he attended to by Richard H. Chinn, Esq. Col. Leslie Combs and Col. Thomas M. Hickey, and in the Jessamine circuit court by Maj. James Shannon and Capt. Levi L. Todd. Lexington Jan 27th, 1826-4-tf.

LAW NOTICE.

James Clarke and D. M. Woodson, AVE onited in the practice of the Law in the Woodford circuit and county courts. Business entrusted to their care will be punctually after ded to. Their office is in Versulles, where one of them may be always found. They will also practice in the dessamine May 2nd 1826-18-tf.

LAW NOTICE.

J. M. M'Calla and J. O. Harrison, Fayette and Jossandue courts. Their office is kept at the corner of short and upper streets, apposite the public square, in the room lately occupi ed by Dr Warfield; where one or both may at all times be found. Lexington Dec 8, 1825-49-tf.

Morocco Manufactory.

TYHE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above busines in Lexington on Main Street; and from a loug experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters bimseff be will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Caach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins. This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own

N. B. A constant supply of batters WOOL or and. PATRICK GEOHEGAN. January 13th, 1825-2-1f



WILL BE KEPT AT OHN BRYAN & SON'S SADDLER SHOP On Main street, Lexington,

where saddlers may be supplied at all times.

JACOB BRONSTOR. March 6, 1826-10-tf.